



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(54) Title: <b>INJECTION NEEDLE</b></p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>An injection needle unit for use on a syringe by patient administrated injections, comprising a hub fitting on the syringe which hub carries a needle having a cross section diameter less than 0,320, the needle being made from a super elastic material defined as a material which can obtain recovered elongation of more than 2 % without having permanent deformation in the material. The injection needle can be forced away from its original linear shape and the force by which it seeks to return to this linear shape is used for automatic insertion of the needle.</p> <div data-bbox="1209 1102 1485 1690"> </div>		

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INJECTION NEEDLE

The invention relates to injection needle units for use on a syringe by patient administrated injections. Such needle units comprises a hub fitting on a syringe and a needle mounted in  
5 the hub with pointed ends projecting from each end of the hub, a first end designed for penetrating the seal of a cartridge in a syringe and a second end designed for insertion into the skin of a patient to inject medicine from said cartridge.

As many people has needle phobia which makes them reluctant to inject themselves it is at-  
10 tempted to develop needles which does not leave a pain experience which can amplify this needle phobia.

Less pain by needle insertion is obtained by making the needles still thinner and shorter. Whereas a lower limit for the length of the needles limit is set by the fact that an injection  
15 needle must be long enough to penetrate the skin and to deliver the medication subcutaneously, the limit for the thickness of the needle is set by the fact that a medicine shall be able to flow though the needle within an acceptable time and that the needle shall posses a mechanical strength so that it does not brake or collapse when it is influenced by bending forces during the insertion and injection.

20 As it appears to be possible to make an insulin suspension and consequently other medication solutions flow through needles as thin as G30 and even thinner, i.e. needles having outer diameters less than 0.320 mm and an inner diameter preferably larger than 0,13 mm, the mechanical strength sets the crucial limit for the thickness of a useable injection needle.  
25 Consequently standards are made which tell how far stainless steel injection needles for medical use are allowed to bend when influenced by defined forces.

It is an object of the invention to provide a needle having an outer diameter thinner than 0.320 mm which will not be in danger of braking even when the limits set by ISO 9626 are  
30 exceeded.

This is obtained by an injection needle unit for use on a syringe by patient administrated injections comprising a hub fitting on a syringe which hub carries a needle having a cross section diameter less than 0,320 mm and being mounted in the hub with pointed ends projecting

from each end of the hub a first end designed for penetrating the seal of a cartridge in a syringe and a second end designed for insertion into the skin of a patient to inject medicine from said cartridge, wherein the needle according to the invention is made from an super elastic material which can obtain recovered elongation of more than 2% without having permanent deformation in the material. This elastic deformation can also be defined through  
5 Hooke's law  $\sigma = E \times \epsilon$ , where  $\sigma$  is the strain,  $E$  is the Elasticity Modulus (Young's Modulus or Secant Modulus) and  $\epsilon$  is the elongation.  $\sigma$  and  $\epsilon$  will be proportional with constant  $E$ -modulus when having a fully elastic deformation phase.

10 Such a super elastic behaviour will e.g. be beneficial during repetitive bending of the needle to angles exceeding the limits defined in ISO 9626, and needles made from such super elastic material can be bent at rather sharp angles without breaking or collapsing and will after it have been bent find back to its linear shape.

15 According to the invention the needle may be made from a super elastic material from a special group of materials which in a given temperature interval change their crystal structure.

According to the invention the super elastic material used may be a NiTi alloy.

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Use of super elastic needles for syringes is known from Japanese Patent application No. 5-96004 which concerns injectors for analytical purpose designated as micro syringes and used to accurately measure small volumes of samples for injection into measuring instruments, some of which are capable of measuring a volume in the order of 0.1 microliters.

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The high form stability and stiffness of an NiTi alloy containing 50.2 to 52.0 at. % Ni is taken advantage of in a needle with a diameter of 0.5 mm which maintains its linear shape when the needle is inserted into a needle guide of the injection device on sample injection into the measuring instrument. It is important that the needle maintains its linear shape as the piston  
30 can be moved into the lumen of the needle.

In needles for subcutaneous injections it is important that the needle is thin. Needles thinner than 0.320 mm are aimed at whereas it is less important if the needle is bent during the insertion if only it can be ensured that the needle do not break or collapse. This makes it at-

tractive to use an alloy with a higher Ni content as needles made from such an alloy are less stiff but very elastic so that large deformations can be tolerated without any risk for breakage.

- 5 According to the invention an alloy containing at least 52 % Ni and consisting of the balance Ti and unavoidable impurities is found appropriate.

The properties, inbreakability and elasticity, of the needle may be further enhanced by adding at least one further element at a content not higher than 4%.

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In excess of being practically unbreakable the NiTi needle in spite of its large Ni content has shown to have a better biocompatibility than has ordinary stainless steel for medical purposes. Further the torsion strength and the ultimate strength of a NiTi needle is appreciably higher than for a corresponding needle made from conventional stainless steel.

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Alternatively the needle may according to the invention be made from a curable or thermoplastic polymer super elastic material.

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The needle hub may be of the kind comprising a sleeve with an internal thread, which sleeve forms the attachment means and can be screwed onto an outer thread on an attachment part of a syringe, and which hub has a basis carrying the sleeve and the needle. The needle is fixed in the basis with an injection part projecting from one side of said basis and a back needle projecting from the other side of the basis the back needle being surrounded by the sleeve which projects from the basis perpendicularly to said basis on the same side as the back needle. When the hub is screwed onto a pen the back needle may penetrate a rubber membrane which closes an ampoule in the pen. A medicine, e. g. Insulin, can now be administered from the ampoule through the needle.

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In an embodiment of the needle hub a needle guide may be provided which needle guide has an abutment surface by which it can abut the skin where the injection is going to be made, and a needle guide channel opening through said abutment surface. The needle which is movable relative to the abutment surface can be moved through the needle guide to make a sharpened end of the needle project from said surface. When the surface abuts the skin the needle will project through the skin into the underlying tissue. The needle guide may

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hide the needle to the user and the abutment of the abutment surface may distract the user so that he hardly feels the sting when the needle is inserted.

5 A small cavity may be provided in the abutment surface around the opening of the needle guide which may fit to the outer diameter of the needle so that air but hardly liquid can pass between the needle and the guide. The opening may be covered by a transparent cover plate which is frosted on its side facing the cavity. Before insertion of the needle its sharp end is positioned in the cavity beneath the cover plate. When a hub with a needle guide and with the above mentioned cavity covered with a frosted cover plate is mounted on a syringe  
10 it may be used as an air shot indicator. Air shots are made to ensure that air is driven out of the ampoule and the needle before attempt are made to inject medicine. To make an air shot a small dose is set and is pressed out through the needle the syringe being held with the injection part of the needle pointing vertically upward. This process is repeated until a thin jet of liquid is seen to leave the sharp end of the needle. When a needle with an air shot indi-  
15 cator of the above mentioned kind is used, air from the needle will pass away through the narrow gap between needle and needle guide. When liquid leaves the sharp end of the needle the cavity will quickly be filled and wet and the frosted surface which will then change appearance to be more clear. When the needle is going to be inserted through the skin it is passed through the cover plate and into the skin.

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In another embodiment the cavity in which the sharp end of the needle is positioned and which is covered by a cover plate may contain a lubricant that makes the needle easier penetrate the skin, or the cavity may contain an anaesthetic to make the needle insertion totally painless.

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In still another embodiment the elasticity of the needle may be taken advantage of by providing an enforced curved course of the injection part of the needle between the basis of the needle hub and the needle guide. With the enforced curved course the sharp point of the injection part is positioned immediately beneath the abutment surface which is held against  
30 the skin. When the needle is going to be inserted the enforcement is released and the needle will due to its elasticity straighten itself and thereby move the sharp end through the skin. If the needle itself does not possess the force needed for the straightening and insertion of the needle the straightening may be supported by a conventional spring element.

To ensure that the super elastic back needle do not deflect when the needle hub is mounted on a syringe where the super elastic needle shall penetrate the rubber membrane sealing a cartridge in the syringe a reinforcement of the back needle may be provided.

- 5 The reinforcement of the back needle may comprise a plastic needle integral with the needle hub surrounding the back needle of the super elastic needle injection needle or it may be a conventional stainless steel needle mounted in the needle hub in continuation of the super elastic needle or surrounding the back needle of said needle.
- 10 An embodiment of a needle unit may according to the invention comprise a needle hub comprising a basis having a first and a second side, a sleeve projecting from the first side of the basis and forming attachment means by which the needle unit can be mounted onto an attachment part of a syringe, and a housing projecting from the second side of the basis in which housing a plug is axially displaceable, a needle fixed in the basis with a part forming a
- 15 back needle projecting from the first side of the basis and being surrounded by the sleeve, and rest of the needle projecting from the second side of the basis and being surrounded by the housing, the needle further being fixed in the plug with an injection part projecting from a distal end of the plug and an intermediary part running between a proximal end of the plug and the second side of the basis.

20

When the plug is moved into the housing, the needle is forced to bend out from its linear shape. If the plug is released the needle will seek to return to its linear form whereby the plug and the injection needle part is moved in a distal direction. When the needle unit is held with its distal end against the skin where an injection is wanted, said movement in the distal

25 direction will make the injection needle penetrate the skin and be ready for an injection of a medicine through the needle.

- To avoid sharp bending of the intermediary needle at the transition between this needle and the basis and the plug flared recesses may be provided around the needle in said basis and
- 30 said plug at said transitions. These flared recesses will guide the needle to attain a curved shape without sharp bending when it is bent away from its linear shape. A similar guiding, flared recess may appropriately be provided at the transition between the plug and the injection needle.

In the following the invention will be described in further details with references to the drawing, wherein

- Figure 1 shows a sectional view of a needle hub according to the invention,
- 5 Figure 2 shows a perspective view of another embodiment of a needle hub according to the invention,
- Figure 3 shows a side view of the needle hub in figure 2,
- 10 Figure 4 shows a sectional view along the line A-A in the needle hub in figure 3,
- Figure 5 shows the needle hub in figure 4 cocked for automatic needle insertion,
- 15 Figure 6 shows the needle hub in figure 4 wherein the a helical spring provides some of the needle insertion force, and
- Figure 7 shows the needle hub in figure 6 cocked for automatic needle insertion.
- 20 As in a conventional needle hub the needle hub with the needle according to the invention comprises a needle, a base 1 through which the needle extends centrally forming a back needle 2 projecting from one side of the base 1 and a front needle 3 projecting from the other side of the base, the needle being fixed in the base either by a glue or by being embedded in the plastic material of the base, and a sleeve 4 depending from the perimeter of
- 25 the base at the same side of this base as projects the back needle 2 which the sleeve surrounds concentrically. On its inner wall the sleeve is provided with a thread 5 by which the hub can be screwed onto a not shown injection syringe so that the back needle 2 pieces a closure of an ampoule in said syringe.
- 30 The needle is made from a super elastic alloy and can consequently be bent in rather sharp curves as shown in the drawing without collapsing or breaking and will try to return to its original straight shape when the bending forces are removed. Such alloys are mainly NiTi alloys.



Relative to a conventional needle hub the hub shown in the drawing has an attachment with a bottom plate 6 through which the front needle 3 can pass with a very small play so that this bottom acts as a guide for the front needle 3 when said front needle is inserted through the skin. The bottom plate has an abutment surface 7 which is placed in contact with the skin where the injection is intended to take place and when the sharp tip of the front needle is passed through the bottom plate this tip is guided into the skin as the small play between needle and bottom plate does not allow the needle to bend out.

A cavity 8 is provided in the abutment surface around the tip of the needle and the cavity is covered by a cover plate 9. When the attachment is a closed construction the cover plate 9 will act as a closure which ensures that the front needle can be kept in a sterile environment. The cavity 8 can be filled with a lubricant which makes the needle easy pass through the skin and/or an anaesthetic which makes the pain caused by the piercing not felt.

Alternatively the cover plate can have a frosted surface facing the cavity. As long as the cavity is filled with air the cavity will be seen as a dim spot on the cover plate 9. When so-called air shots are made to make the syringe ready for injection, which is done by setting a dose and pressing the injection button of the syringe without inserting the needle through the skin, the spot over the cavity will remain dim as long as only air is injected in the cavity. As soon as liquid and not air is pressed out through the needle the cavity 8 will quickly fill this cavity and make the frosted surface clear to indicate that the syringe is ready for injection. The cover plate can be removable or can simply be pierced by the needle when this needle is moved out through the bottom plate 6 and into the tissue of the patient.

The insertion of the needle can be obtained by using a needle having a length making the straight needle project from the bottom plate 6 a distance corresponding to a conventional needle length, e. g. about 6 mm. A half circular curved is induced on the front needle 3 between the hub base 1 and the needle guiding bottom plate 6 so that the tip of the needle is positioned behind the surface 7 in the cavity 8 and the needle is kept in this position by releasable means here illustrated as a block 10. The block 10 is held in position by a support 11 provided with at least one pin 12 which runs through the bottom plate 6 and in a distance from the abutment surface 7 of said bottom plate 6 is provided with a pad 13. When the abutment surface 7 is pressed against the skin the pad 13 will first hit the skin and be pressed into the hub and the support 11 will be pressed away from the block 10 which will

then be passed away by the needle which will due to its inherit spring force return to its straight shape. The needle will now project from the abutment surface 7 and into the skin of the patient. If the spring force of the needle is not sufficient to insert the needle this force can be supported by a stronger conventional spring here shown as a leaf spring 14 attached to the curved part of the needle.

A common problem by thin needles is that the back needle is not sufficiently rigid to penetrate the locking membrane of an ampoule without crumbling. To overcome this problem the back needle may be reinforced by a conventional steel needle 15 or by a plastic sheath which integral with the base material forms part of the embedding of the needle in the base.

The curved part of the needle can have any appropriate curved shape and is not restricted to the half circular shape described, and also the releasable mechanism allowing the needle to retain is straight shape can be provided in any appropriate way without deviating from the scope of the invention.

Figure 2 shows a perspective view of another embodiment of a needle with an automatic needle insertion mechanism. A sleeve 21 is provided with a not shown internal thread and can be screwed onto a socket on a syringe. By this mounting a back needle 22 penetrate a sealing of a cartridge in the syringe. The Back needle is a part of a needle which is fixed in a bottom 19 in the sleeve and runs all the way through a housing 23 to project from the opposite end of this housing as an injection needle 24.

Fig 3 shows a side view of the needle unit of figure 2 and figure 4 shows a sectional side view of the needle in figure 3 rotated 90° about its longitudinal axis. The needle 26 which connects the back needle 22 and the injection needle 24 and is integral with said back needle 22 and injection needle 24 is at its proximal end fixed in the end wall 19 which is integral with the housing 23 and at its distal end fixed in a plug 27 which is displaceable in the longitudinal direction of the housing.

As shown i figure 5, the plug 27 may be forced into the housing whereby the needle 26 is given a curved course through the housing 23. At the transitions between the needle 26 and the plug 27 and the needle 26 and the bottom 19, respectively a flared conical recess 28 and 29, respectively, are made whereby the needle 26 is guides so that it is not bend in a sharp

angle at these transitions. A similar flared conical recess 30 is made around the injection needle to avoid sharp bending at the transition between the plug 27 and this injection needle 24. When the plug 27 is pressed into the housing 23 the needle is forced to the position shown in figure 5 and the elasticity of the needle 26 will seek to return to its linear appearance and will press the plug 27 in a distal direction. Movement of the plug 27 may be blocked by insertion of a not shown pin under the plug 27 through an opening 25 in the housing 23 so that the plug is held in a position in which the whole injection needle 24 is hidden in the housing 23. The distal end of the housing may now be pressed against the skin where an injection is wanted and when the not shown pin is removed from the opening 25 the needle 26 will due to its elasticity take up its linear shape and press the plug in the distal direction and thereby press the injection needle 24 through the skin ready for an injection.

If the elasticity of the needle 26 is not sufficient to provide the force necessary to insert the injection needle 24 through the skin the force provided by the needle itself it can be supplemented by a conventional helical spring 31 as shown in figure 6 and 7 which shows sectional views corresponding to figure 4 and 5.

## Claims

1. An injection needle unit for use on a syringe by patient administrated injections, comprising a hub fitting on the syringe which hub carries a needle having a cross section diameter less than 0,320 mm and being mounted in the hub with pointed ends projecting from each end of the hub a first end designed for penetrating the seal of a cartridge in a syringe and a second end designed for insertion into the skin of a patient to inject medicine from said cartridge, characterised in that the needle is made from a super elastic material defined as a material which can obtain recovered elongation of more than 2% without having permanent deformation in the material.
2. An injection needle unit according to claim 1, characterised in that the needle is made from a super elastic material which belongs to a special group of materials which in a given temperature interval change their crystal structure.
3. An injection needle unit according claim 2, characterised in that the super elastic material used is a NiTi alloy.
4. An injection needle unit according claim 3, characterised in that the NiTi alloy contains at least 52 % Ni and consists of the balance Ti and unavoidable impurities.
5. An injection needle unit according claim 3 or 4, characterised in that the NiTi alloy contains at least one further element at a content not higher than 4%.
6. An injection needle unit according claim 1 characterised in that the needle is made from a curable or a thermoplastic material.
7. Injection needle unit according to anyone of the preceding claims characterised in, that the needle hub comprises a basis, a sleeve with an internal thread, which sleeve forms attachment means and can be screwed onto an outer thread on an attachment part of a syringe, and that the needle is fixed in the basis with an injection part projecting from one side of said basis and a back needle projecting from the other side of the basis, the back needle being surrounded by the sleeve which depends from the perimeter of the basis perpendicularly to said basis on the same side as the back needle.

8. Injection needle unit according to anyone of the preceding claims, characterised in that the hub has a needle guide comprising an abutment surface for abutment with the skin where the injection is going to be made, and a needle guide channel opening through said  
5 abutment surface through which needle guide channel the needle is movable relative to the abutment surface to make a sharpened end of the needle project from said surface.
9. Injection needle unit according to claim 8 characterised in that a cavity is provided in the abutment surface around the opening of the needle guide channel which cavity is covered by a cover plate sealed to the abutment surface.  
10
10. Injection needle unit according to claim 9, characterised in that a surface of the cover plate facing the cavity is frosted.
11. Injection needle unit according to claim 9, characterised in that the cavity is filled with a  
15 lubricant.
12. Injection needle unit according to claim 9 or 11, characterised in that the cavity is filled with an anaesthetic.  
20
13. Injection needle unit according to anyone of the claims 8 to 12, characterised in that means are provided enforcing a curved course of the needle between the basis of the needle hub and the needle guide so that the sharp point of the needle is positioned immediately beneath the abutment surface, and that release means are provided which removes  
25 said enforcement so that the needle due to its elasticity recovers a straight shape.
14. Injection needle unit according to claim 12 characterised in that a conventional spring element is provided supporting the straightening of the needle.
15. Injection needle unit according to claim 14 characterised in that the conventional spring  
30 element is a leaf spring adjacent to the curved part of the needle.
16. Injection needle unit according to anyone of the preceding claims, characterised in that a reinforcement of the back needle is provided.

17. Injection needle unit according to claim 16, characterised in that the reinforcement of the back needle comprises a plastic needle integral with the needle hub surrounding the back needle of the super elastic needle.

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18. Injection needle unit according to claim 16, characterised in that the reinforcement of the back needle is a conventional stainless steel needle mounted in the needle hub.

10 19. An Injection needle unit according to anyone of the claims 1-6 characterised in, that it comprises a needle hub comprising a basis having a first and a second side, a sleeve projecting from the first side of the basis and forming attachment means by which it can be mounted onto an attachment part of a syringe, and a housing projecting from the second side of the basis in which housing a plug is axially displaceable, a needle fixed in the basis with a part forming a back needle projecting from the first side of the basis and being surrounded by the sleeve, and rest of the needle projecting from the second side of the basis  
15 and being surrounded by the housing, the needle further being fixed in the plug with an injection part projecting from a distal end of the plug and an intermediary part running between a proximal end of the plug and the second side of the basis.

20 20. An injection needle unit according to claim 19, characterised in that a guiding flared recess is provided around the needle at the transition between the plug and the injection needle.

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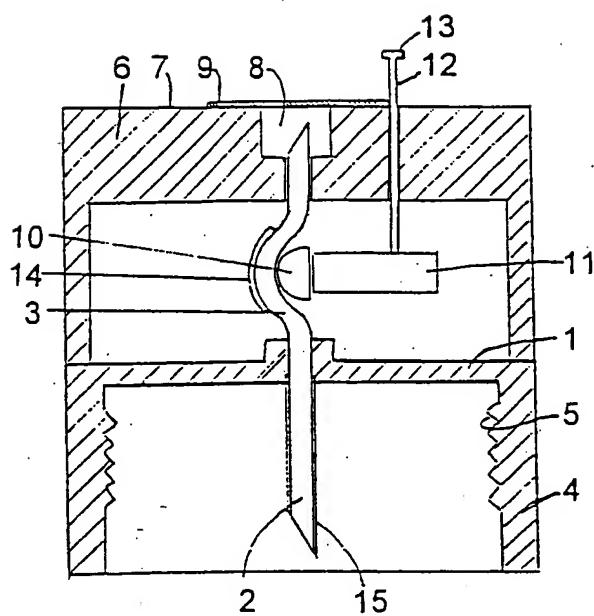


Fig. 1

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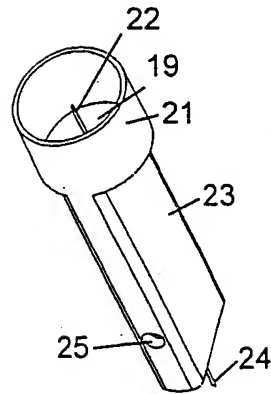


Fig. 2

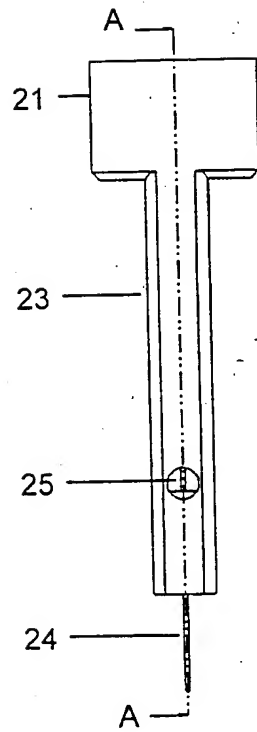


Fig. 3

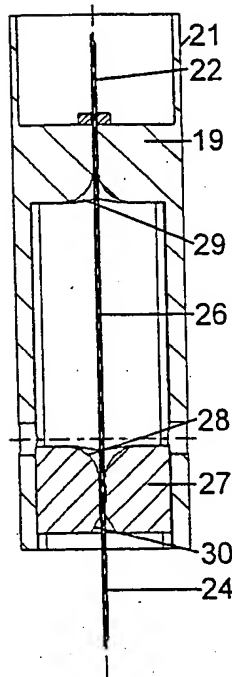


Fig. 4

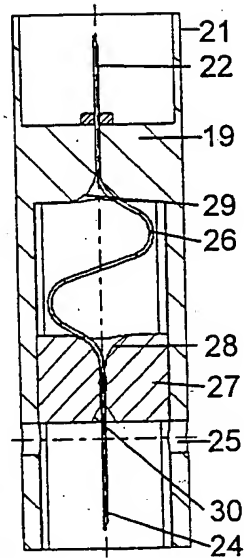


Fig. 5



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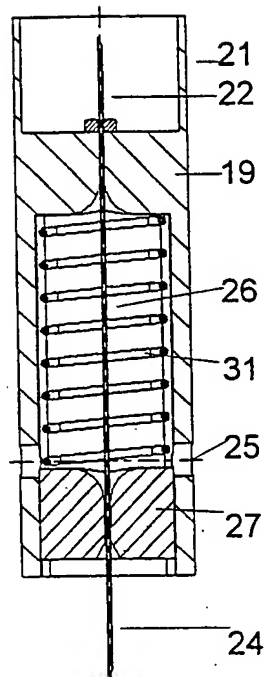


Fig. 6

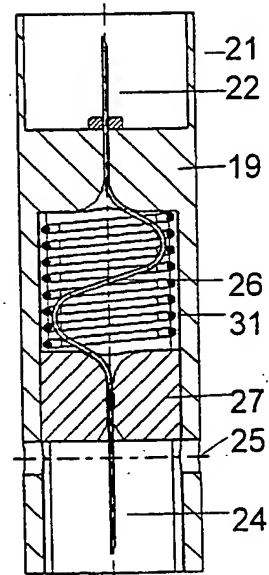


Fig. 7

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/DK 99/00634

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61M 5/32

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A61M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 9739787 A1 (NOVO NORDISK A/S), 30 October 1997 (30.10.97)	1-20
A	File WPI, Derwent accession no. 1993-163626, Furukawa Electric Co Ltd: "Syringe assembly for analysing small samples - comprises syringe having fluid injecting needle made of ultra- elastic material contg. a nickel-titanium alloy and plunger"; JP,A,5096004, 19930420	1-20

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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